THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1946, the writer embarked [in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the mor sesirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful-the articles being approved and used by the Medical Faculty-I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised Medicines, but through the advice of friends and those who had used my preparations, this objection was overcome.

Commencing in a small way, after eighteen years' exertions the popularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout Foreign countries - and this is the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been knownsuch as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all ctier preparations, and even copying my advartisements-but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this, none have been successful. The Science of Medicine, like the Dorle commn,

stands simple, pure, and majestic, having fact for it: basts, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its

I contend there is no business requiring these quali-fications more, as medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also aware that persons reason in this manner-that which may beneat one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifler tor one is a Blood Purifler for all. A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all.

A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all. At Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesce e good for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despendency-expecting m a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, it not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience. They give nothing a fair trial considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their beaith a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and thought nothing of it. Such forget that COOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With apwards of 29,400 recommendatory letters, and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their

I do not do this from the fact that they are Standard Preparations (not Patent Medicines), but open to the inspection of all. The ingredients are not kept secret, and are recommended only for those diseases and accompanying symptoms, for which their ingredients are every where recognized as Standard Specifics.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz.: -The Anterior, the Interior, and the

The anterior absorbs. The interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also. terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The preters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissnes, divided into parts, viz. :- The Upper, the Lower, the Nervons, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability te retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may

The reader must also be made aware that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Cout or Rheumatism.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stemach and chalky concretions.

THE CRAVEL.

The Gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes severish and sediment forms. It's from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names according to the parts affected viz :- When genera ly diffused over the body, it is alled Apararca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Bydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Hetmbold's highly conce ared compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one or the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumstism and gouty affectious. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangu y or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine Geut and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without my change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This med'cine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depos tions and all unnatural enargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced,

MEN. WOMEN, AND CHILDREN

Directions for use and diet accompany.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

No. 104 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa., AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

phens Before the Georgia Legislature.

Review of the Political Situation.

Sensible and Timely Advice to the People of the South.

What is Necessary to the Complete Restoration of the Union.

Georgia Accepts the Issues of the War in Good Faith.

Ante-War Issues to be Forever Buried Out of Sight.

The Extinction of Slavery Accepted as an Irrevocable Fact.

Equitable and Immediate Legislation Urged on Behalf of the Freedmen.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

The Legislature of Georgia, some weeks ago, elected Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, to represent them in the United States Senate. Mr. Stephens peremptorily declined, believing his prominent connection with the Davis Rebellion to be an insuperable objection to his presence at Washingion as a Senator. At the same time the Legislature invited him to make a formal public address before them upon political topics. He consented, and Washington's birthday was selected as the time.

Mr. Stephens' Speech. MILIEDGEVILLE, Ga., February 23 - Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:-I appear before you in answer to your call. This call, coming nithe imposing form it does, and under the circum stances it does, requires a response from me. You have assigned to me a very high and very honorable and responsible position. I his position you know I aid not seek. Most willingly would I have avoided it, and nothing but an extraordinary sense of duty could have induced me to yield my own disinclinations and aversions to your wishes and judgment in

For this unusual manifestation of esteem and con-For vnis unusual manifestation of esteem and confidence I return my profound acknowled ments of gratitude. Of one thing only can! give you any assurance, and that is, if I shall be permitted to discharge the trusts thereby imposed, they will be discharged with a singleness of purpose to the public good. The great object with me now is to see restoration, if possible, of peace, prosperity, and constitutional liberty in this once happy but now disturbed, against and distracted country. To this end all my energies and efforts, to the extent of their powers, will be devoted.

You ask my views on the existing state of affairs, our duties at the present, and the prospects of the

our duties at the present, and the prospects of the vuture. This is a task from which, under other cir-cumstances. I might very well shrink. He who ventures to speak and to give counsel and advice in times of peril and disaster assumes no enviable posi-tion. Far be that rashness from me which some times prompts the forward to rush in where angels might lear to tread. In responding therefore briefly to your inquiries, I feel, I trust, the full weight and magnitude of the subject. It involves the welfare of who are to come after. I am also fully impressed with the consciousness of the inconceivably amall

with the consciousness of the inconceivably small effect of what I shall say upon the momentous results involved in the subject itself.

It is with these feelings I offer my mite of couusel at your request, and in the outset of the undertaking, limited as it is intended to be to a few general ideas only. Well may I imitate an illustrious example, invoking aid from on thigh that I may say nothing on this occasion which may compromise the rights, the dignity, or the best interests of my country. I mean specially the rights, honor, dignity, and best interests of the people of Georgia. With their sufferings, their losses, their misfortunes, their bereavements, and their present utter prostration, my heart is in deepest sympathy. We have reached that point in our affairs in which the great question believe us is to be, or not to be; if to be, how?

Hope, ever springing in the human breast,

Hope, ever springing in the human breast, prompts, even under the greatest calamities and adversities, never to despair. Adversity is a severe school, a terrible crucible, both for individuals and communities. We are now in this school, this cruci-Die, and should bear in mind that it is never negative in its action, it is always positive, it is ever decided in effects, one way or the other. It either makes in effects, one way or the other. It either makes better or worse, either brings out unknewn vices, or arouses dormant virtues. In morals its tendency is to make saints or reprobates; in politics, to make heroes or desperadoes. The first indication of its working good, to which hope looks anxiously, is the manifestation of a full consciousness of its nature and extent, and the most promising grounds of hope for possible good from our present troubles, or of things with us getting better instead of worse, is the evident general realization on the part of our people of their present situation, of the evils now upon them, and of the greater ones still impending. It is not my purpose to exaggerate. If I could, that would be useless, for to lessen or extenuate them would be more than useless. All fully understand and realize them. They feel them. It is well they do. Can the evils upon us, the absence of law, the want of protection and us, the absence of law, the want of protection and security of person and property be removed, and can those greater ones which threaten our very political existence be averted? These are the questions. It is true we have not control of all the remedies. Even if these questions could be satisfactorly answered. our fortunes and destiny are not entirely in our own hands.

Yet there are some things which we may, and can, and ought, in my judgment, to do, from which no harm can come, and from which some good may follow in bettering our present condution as States and communities, as well as individuals. When they have done the best they can, in view of surrounding circumstances, with all the lights they have before them, let results be want they may, they can at least enjoy the consolation—the no small recompense—that they have performed their duty, and have a conscience void of offense before God and man. This, if no more valuable result, will I trust, attend the doing of what I propose. The first great duty, then, I would enjoin at this time, is the exercise of the simple, though difficult and trying, but nevertheless indispensable quality of patience, Patience requires of those affected to bear, Yet there are some things which we may, and can,

THIRD EDITION

The property of the case, and especially is it with us now essential for their ultimate removal by 'y natrum-nlahities whatever. We are in the condition of a man with a dislocated limb or a broken in and a very bad compound fracture too, at that, you it was broken should not be with him a quest only and a very bad compound fracture too, at that, you it was broken should not be with him a quest only on the inquires of him, as the highest duty to himself, to wait quiely and patiently in splints and bancase a until nature resumes are active powers, until the vital functions perform their office. The knitting of the bones and the granulation of the flesh require time. Forfect quiet and respose, even under the severest pain, is necessare; if will not do to make too great haste to get well; as attempt to waik too soon will only make the matter worse. We roust, or ought now, therefore, in a similar manner, to discipline ourselves to the same or like degree of patione. I know the anxiety and restiessness of the popular limb to be fully on our feet, again to walk abroad as we once did, to enjoy once more the free outdoor air of heaven, with the perfect use of all our limbs.

I know how trying it is to be denied representa-

limbs.

I know how trying it is to be denied representation in Congress while we are paving our proportion of the taxes; how asnoying it is to be even partially under military rule, and how injurious it is to the general interest of the business of the country to be without post offices and mail communications, to say no hing of divers other matters on the long list of our present meconyeniences and privations. All our present inconveniences and privations. All these, however, we must patiently bear and endure for a season. With quiet and repose we may get well, may set once more on our feet again. One thing a certain, that had humor, it temper, exhibit ted either in restlessness or grambling, will not hasten it. Next to this, another great duty we owe to ourselves is the exercise of a liberal spirit of for-

to ourselves is the exercise of a liberal spirit of forbearance among ourselves.

The first step towards local or general harmony is
the tanishment from our breasts of every feeling
and tentiment calculated to stir the discords of the
part. Nothing could be more injudious or mischevous to the nuture of this country than the agitation
at present of questions that divided the people antorior to or during the existence of the late var. On
no occasion, and especially in the bestowment of
office, ought such differences of opinion in the past
over to be mentioned either for or scalinst any one
otherwise entitled to confidence. These ideas or sentiments of other times and circumstances are not the
perms from which hopeful organizations can now
arise. Let all differences of opinions touching
errors or supposed errors of the head or heart on
the part of any in the past, growing out or these
matters, be at once in the deep ocean of opinion formatters, be at once in the deep ocean of oblivion for-

ever buried.

Let there be no crimination or recrimination on let there be no crimination or recrimination of past secount or acts of other days—no canvassing of past conduct or motives. Gient disasters are upon us and upon the whole country, and without inquiry how these originated, at whose door the fault should telaid, let us now, as common sharers of common misteriumes, on all occasions cousuit as to the best means, under the circumstances, as we find them, nears, under the circumstances, as we had them, to secure the best ends towards inture amelioration. Good, everyment is what we want. This should be the leading deare and the controlling object with all, and I need not assure you, if this can be obtained, that our desolated fields, our barns, our villages and cities, now in ruins, will soon like the Fhanix, rise sign from their ashes, and all our waste places will again, at no distant day, biossoc

as the rose,
This view should also be borne in mind, that whatever differences of opinion existed before the late in y or the war, they sprung mainly from differ-ences as to the best man to be used and the best line chees as to the best man to be used and the best into of policy to be pursued to secure the great controlling object of all, which was good government. Whatever may be said of the loyalty or dislovalty of any in the late most lamentable conflict of arms, I think I may venture safely to say that there was, on the part of the great mass of the people of Georgia, and of the entire South, no dislovalty to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, so that system of representative government of delegated and limited powers, that establishment in a new phase on this confinence of all the essentials of delegated and limited powers, that establishment in a new phase on this continent of all the essentials or England's Magna Charta, for the protection and security of life, liberty, and property, with the additional recognition of the principle, as a fundamental truth, that all political power resuss in the people.

With us it was simply a question as to where our allegiance was due in the maintenance of these principles. sliegiance was due in the maintenance of these principles; which authority was paramount on the tast resort, State or Federal. As for myseif, I can affirm that no sentiment of disloyalty to these great principles of seli-government recognized and emboused in the Constitution of the United States, ever beat or throbbed in breast or heart of mino. To their maintenance my whole som was aver splisted and to tenance my whole soul was ever enlisted, and to this end my whole life has heretofore been devoted, and will continue to be the rest of my days. God willing. In devotion to these principles I yield to no man living. This much I can say for myself. May I not say the same for you and for the great mass of the people for Georgia, and for the great mass of the people of the entire South? Whatever differences existed among us arise from differences as to the best and surest means of securing the great end which was the object of all. end which was the object of all.

It was with this view and this purpose that secession was tried. That has failed. Ins.ead of bottering our condition, instead of establishing our liberty upon a surer foundation, we have, in the war that ensued, come well night losing the whole of the rich inheritance with which we set out. This is one of the sad realizations of the present. In this, too, we are but illustrating the teachings of history. Wars, and civil wars especially, always menace liberty—they seldom advance it, while they usually end in its entire eventhrow and cestruction. Ours stopped just short of such a catastrophe. Our only alternative is now either to give up all hopes of constitutional liberty, or retrace our steps, and to look for its vincication and maintenance in the forums of reason and just ec. instead of on the arens of arms, in the nheritance with which we set out. This is one of and jestice, instead of on the arena of arms, in the course and halfs of legislation, instead of on the fields of battle. I am frank and candid in setting you right here. Our surest hopes, in my judgment, of these ends are in the restoration policy of the President of the United States. I have little hope for therety, little hope for the success of the great American experiment of self-government, but in the success of the present efforts for the resteration of the States to their former practical relations in a common Gov ernment under the Constitution of the United States We are without an encouraging smile on this line in the history of the mother country, in the history of our ancestors, from whom we derived, in great neasure, the principles to which we are so much

The truest frien ds of liberty in England, once, in 1642, shandoned the forum of treason and appealed, as we did, to the sword, as the surest means, in their judgment, of advancing their cause. This was after they had made great progress under two lead of Coke, Hampden, Falkland, and others, in twe advancement of liberal principles; many usurpations had been checked, many of the prerogatives of the Crown had been curtailed; the petition of right tions had been checked, many of the prerogatives of the Crown had been curtailed; the petition of right had been sanctioned, ship money had been abandoned, courts-martial had been done away with, habeas corpus had been re-established, high Couris of Commission and Star Chamber had been abolished. Many other great abuses of power had been corrected, and other reforms established. But, not satisfied with these, and not satisfied with the peaceful working of reason to go on in its natural sphere, the denial of the sovereignty of the crown was pressed by the too ardent reformers upon Charles I. All else he had yielded; this he would not.

The sword was appealed to to settle the question A civil war was appeared to to settle the question.

A civil war was the result. Great courage and valor were displayed on both sides. Men or eminent virthe and pairiot am fell in the sangunary and fratricial conflict. The King was deposed and executed.

A Commonwealth was proclaimed. But the end was the reduction of the people of England to a worse state of appression than they had been in for centure. ries. They retraced their steps after nearly twent years of exhaustion and blood, and the loss of th greater portion of the liberties enjoyed by them be tore. The restoration came. Charles II a cended the throne, as unlimited a menarch as ever ruled the empire. Not a piedge was asked or a guarantee the empire. Not a piedge was asked or a guarantee given, touching the concessions of the royal prerogatives that had been exacted and obtained from his lather. The true friends of liberty, of reform and of progress in government had become convinced that these were the offspring of peace and of calightened reason, and not of passion nor of arms. The House of Commons and the House of Lords were henceforth the theatres of their operations, and not the fields of Newberry or Marston Moor. The re-ult was that in less than thirty years all their ancient rights and privileges, which had been lost in the civil war, with new securities, were re established in the ever-memorable settlement of 1688, which, for all practical purposes, may be looked upon as a bloedless revolution.

bloodless revolution.

Since that time England has made still further and more signal strides in reform and progress, but not one of these has been effected by resort to arms. Catholic emancipation was carried in Parliament alter years of argument, against most persistent opposition. Reason and justice ultimately prevailed, So with the removal of the disability of the Jews; so with the extension of franchise; so with the corn laws and restrictions on commerce, opening the way

to the establishment of the principles of free trade; and so with all the other great reforms by Partia ment which have so distinguished English history for the last half century. May we not indulge in bode, even in the alternative before us, from the grist eximple of restoration. If we but do as the best friends of liberty there did?

This is my hope, my Saly hope. It is founded on the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the American people. I have not lost my faith in the people, or in their capacity for self-government. But for these great essential qualities of human nature to be brought into acrias and efficient exercise for the unfillment of their patriotic hopes, it is essential that the caseion of the day anould sueside, that the causes of these passions should not now be discussed, that the late strife should not be stirred. Man, by nature, is ever proce to scan closely the errors and detects of his fellow-man, ever ready so rail at the mote in his brother's e, e without considering the beam that is in his own. This should not be. We all have our motes our beams.

But, to proceed. Another one of our present duties is this; We should accept the issues of the war, and shele by them in good faith. This, I am

But, to proceed. Another one of our present duties is this: We should accept the issues of the war, and abide by them in good faith. This, I am rully perfunded, it is your purpose to do, as well as that or your constituents. The people of Georgia have in convention revoked her ordinance of 1831, which was intended to sover her irom the compact of union of 1787. The Constitution of the United States has been reordained as the organic law of our land. Whatever differences of opinion heretotore existed as to where our allegiance was due during the late state of things, none for any practical purpose can exist now.

the late state of things, none for any practical purpose can exist now.

Whether theorain, by the action of her Convention of 1861, was ever rightfully out of the Union or not, there can be no question that she is now in, so are as depends upon her will, and I deem the whole United States, therefore, is now without question our country, to be cherished and defended as such by all our hearts and by all our arms. The Constitution of the United States, and the treaties and laws made in pursuance thereof, are now acknowledged to be the paramount law in this whole country. Whatever, therefore, is true to these principles is now recognized as loyal, as are as that form has any legitimate use or force under our these principles is now recognized as loyal, as far as that term has any legitimate use or force under our institutions. This is the only kind of loyalty, and the only test of loyalty that the Constitution itself requires. In any other view, everything pertaining to restoration, so far as revards the great body of the people, in at least eleven States of the Union, is but making a promise to the ear to be broken to the hope. All therefore who accept the issue of the war in good fauth, and come up to the test required by the Constitution, are now loyal, however they may have horetofore been. But with this change comes a new order of things. One of the results of the war is a total change in our whole internal policy. Our former social labvic has whole internal policy. Our former social labric has been entirely subverted. Lake those convulsions in maure which break up old incrustations, the war has wrought a new epoch in our political existence. Old things have passed away, and all things among us in the remeet are new.

this respect are new.

The relation heretofore, under our eld system, between the African and European races no longer extents. Sinvery, as it was called, or the status of the black race—their subordination to the whites, upon which all our institutions rested—is aboushed forwhich all our institutions rested—is abolished for-ever, not only in Georgia, but throughout the limits of the United States. This change should be re-cived and accepted as an irrevocable tact. It is a bootless question now to discuss whether the new system is better for both races than the old one was or not. That may be proper later for the philosophic and philanthropic historian of some future time to

or not. That may be proper later for the philosophic and philanthropic historian of some future time to inquire into, after the new system shall have been fully and fairly tried.

All changes of systems, or proposed reforms, are but experiments of problems to be solved. Our system of self-gevernment was but an experiment at first. Ferhaus, as a problem, it is not solved. Our present duty in regard to this subject is not with the past or the future. It is with the present. The wisest and best of men err in thoir judgment as to the probable working of any new system. Let us, therefore, give this one a fair and just trial, without prejudice, and with that carnestness of purpose which always looks hopefully to success.

It is an ethnological problem, on the solution of which depends not only the best interests of both races, but, it may be, the existence of one or the other, if not both. This duty of giving this new system a fair and just trial will require of you, as legislators of the land, great changes in our former laws in legard to this large cass of population. Wise and humane provisions should be made for them. It is not for me to go into detail. Suffice it to say, on this occasion, that ample and full protection should be secured to them so that they may start equal before the law in the possession and enjoyment of all rights of personal liberty and property.

Many considerations claim this at your hands.

Many considerations claim this at your hands. Among these may be sta ed their fidelity in times past. I hey caltivated your fields, ministered to your personal wants and comforts, nursed and rearred personal wants and comforts, nursed and reared yopr children, and even in the hour of dafager and perit they were, in the main, true to you and yours. To them we owe a devt of gratitude as well as acts of kindness. This should also be done because they are poor, untuiored, uninformed, many of them helpless, hable to be imposed upon, and need it. Legislation should ever look to the protection of the weak against the strong. Whatever may be said of the equality of races, or their natural capacity to become equal, we can doubt that at this time this race among us is not equal to the Caucasian.

This inequality does not lessen the moral obligations on the way of the superior to the inferior.

This inequality does not lesson the moral obligations on the part of the superior to the inferior. It
rather increases them. From him who has much
more is required than from him who has little. The
present generation of them, it is true, is har above
their, savage progenitors, who were at first introduced into this country, in general intelligence,
virtue, and moral culture. This shows capacity for
improvement; but in all the higher characteristics
of mental development they are still very far below
the European type. What further advancement they
may make, or to what standard they may at an may make, or to what standard they may at ain under a different system of laws, every way suitable and wisely applicable to their changed condition,

time sione can disclose. I speak of them as we now know them to be, having no longer the passession of a master or a legal guardian. They now need all the protection which the shield of the law can give, but above all this protection should be secured because it is right and just that it should be upon general principles. and just that it should be upon general principles.
All Governments, in their organic structure, as well as in their administration, should have this leading object in view. The good of the governed, protection and security to all under its jurisdiction, should be the chief end of every Government. It is a melan-choly truth that while this should be the chief end of all Governments, most of them are used only as instruments of power for the aggrandizement of a lew at the expense of, and for the oppression of, the

Such are not our ideas of government, never have such are not our ideas of government, never have, been, and never should be. Governments according to our ideas should look to the good or the whole, and not a part only. The greatest good to the greatest number is a favorite dogma with some. Some so detended our old system, but you know this was never my doctrine. The greatest good to all without defriment or injury to any is the true rule. Those government or injury to any is the true rule.

Those governments only are founded upon correct principles of reason and justice which look to the greatest attainable advancement, improvement and progress, physically, intellectually, and morally, of all cases and conditions within their rightful juris-

If our old system, while it lasted, and repeat it now that it is no more in legis ation, therefore the new system should look to the best interests of all classes system should look to the best interests of all classes—
their protection, security, and improvement, payscally, intellectually, and morarly. All obstacles,
if there be any, should be removed, which can possibly hinder or retard the blacks to the extent of
their capacity. All proper aid should be given to
their capacity. All proper aid should be given to
their own efforts. Chapnels of education should be
opened up to them; schools and the usual means of
moral are interectual training should be encouraged
among them. This will dictate not only of what is
right, procer, and just in itself, but it is also the
promptings of the highest consideration of increst. It is difficult to conceive a greater evil or curse It is difficult to conceive a greater evit or curse than could be all our country, stricken and distressed as it now is, for so large a portion of its population as this class will quite probably constitute amongst us herenter, to be reared in ignorance depravity, and vice. In view of such a state of things, well might the President even now look abandonment. Let us not, however, indulge in such a future, nor let us without effort. The system cannot be worked. Let us not stand still hesitatingly, asking can there any good thing cover out or Nazareth? But let us any good thing come out or Nazareth? But let us rather say, as Gamaliel did, it this council or this work be of men it will come to nought, if it be of

work be of men it will come to neught, if it be of God, we cannot overthrow it.

The questions of the age are social problems. With these we have heretefore had but little to do. The emancipation of the blacks was ever considered by me with much interest. Looking at the best interests of all the pecuniary aspects of it—the considerations of labor and capital. In a political, economical view, sink into insignificance in comparison with this; the problem, one of the results of war, is now upon us, presenting one of the most perplexing questions of the sort that any people ever had to deal with.

Let our counsels be governed by wisdom, our measures by moderation, and our principles by jus-

sion touching our present duties on this absorbing subject, and some of our duties in reference to a restoration of peace and order, without which all must, scener or later, enter into confusion and anarcly and despotism. I have, as I said I should, only clanced at some general ideas now as to the future prospect before us on this branch of the subject. I can add but little. You can form an idea of my views of that from what has already been said.

Would that I could see the said and the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject. I can add but little. You can form an idea of my views of that from what has already been said.

aid.

Would that I could say something cheerful, but that candor which has marked a I that I have said compels me to say that to me the future is far from being bright Nay, it is dark and impense rable; thick gloom curtains and closes in the horizon all arcut d us. This much I can say, my only hope is in the peaceful re-establishment of good government, and its peaceful maintenance atterwards, and in ther, the most hopeful prospect of this age now is the restoration of the old Union, and with it the speedy return of fraternal feeling throughout its length and breadth. These results depend upon the people themselves more the neonle of the North quite as much results depend upon the people them-selves upon the people of the North quite as much as the South, upon their virtue, intelligence and pa-triotism, but for this I should have long since do-

as the South, upon their virtue, intelligence and patriotism, but for this I should have long since despaired; dark and gleomy as the present hour is I do not yet-despair of tree institutions; let the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the people throughout the whole country be properly appealed to, aroused, and brought into action, and all may yet be wel. The masses everywhere are abke equally interested in the great object. Let old issues, old questions, old differences, and o'd leads be regarded as fossils of another epoch. They belong to what will hereafter be considered the signian period of our instory. Great views and living questions are before.

Let it not be said of us in this day, not yet passed, of our country's trial and agony, that there was a party for Casar, and a party for Pompey, and a party for British, but no party for Rome, but all patriots by whatever distinction heretofore styled, rally in all elections. Everywhere to the support of him, be he whom he may, who bears the standard with Consistitution emblazoned on its folds. President Johnson is now, in my Judgment, the chief preat standard bearer of these principles, and in his efforts at restoration should receive the cordial support of every well-wisher of his country.

In this consists really my only hopes. Should he be sustained, and the Government be restored to its former functions, all the states brought back to their practical relations under the Constitution, our situation will be greatly chanzed from what it was be-

practical relations under the Constitution, our situation will be greatly changed from what it was before. A radical and fundamental change, as has been stated, has been in that organic law. We shall have lost what was known as our peculiar institution which so enter twince with the whole frame werk of our State body politic. We shall have lost nearly half the accumulated capital of a century, but nearly hait the accumulated capital of a century, but shall have still left the essentials of free Government contained and embodied in the old Constitution untouched and unimpaired, as they came from the hands of our fathers. With these, even if we had to begin entirely awew, the prospect before us would be much more encouraging than the prospect before them when they fled from the oppressions of the Old World, and sought shelter and homes in this then wilderness land. The liberties we begin with they had to achieve. With the same energies and virtues they displayed we have much more to cheer us than they had. With a climate enrivalled in salubriety, with a soil unsurpassed in forrivalled in salubriety, with a soil unsurpassed in for-tiutyf and with products unequalled in value in the markets of the world, to say nothing of mineral resources, we shall have much still to wed us to the good old land, with good Government—the matrix from which globe springs all great human accidements—we shall lack good Government—the matrix from which globe springs all great human actifevements—we shall lack nothing but our own proper exertions, not only to recover our former prosperity, but to attain a much higher degree of development than has ever before higher degree of development than has eyer bylore characterized a great, free, and happy people. At least I know of no land the sun sbines on that offers better prestects under these contingencies. The old Union was based on the assumption that it was for the best interests of the people of the United States to be united as they were, each States taithfully performing to the people of other States all their obligations under a common compact. I always said that this assumption was founded on a broad, correct, and statesmanlike principles.

this assumption was founded on a broad, correct, and statesmanlike principles.

I think so yet. It was only when it seemed to be impossible further to maintain it without hazarding greater evals than would perhaps attend a separation, that I yielded my assent, in coedence to the voice of Georgia, to try the experiment just resulting so diastrously to us. Indeed, during the whole lamentable conflict it was my opinion that however the pending staff might terminate, so far as the appeal to the sword was concerned after a while, when the passions and excitements of the day should pass away, an adjustment or arrangement niade upon constitutional princip a general basis of reciprocal advantage and mutual convenience, on which the Union was first estab-

My carne-t desire, 'however, throughout a'l, was, whatever might be done might be peacefully done; might be the result of calm, dispassionate, and enlightened reason, looking to the permanent interest and welfare of all. And now, after the severe chastagement of war, if the general sense of the whole country shall come back to the acknowledgment of the original assumption that it is for the best interests of all the States to be so united, as I trust it will, the States still being distinct as the billows, but one as the sea, I can perceive no reason why-under such restoration—we, as a whole, with neace, commerce, and honest triendship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none, my not enter upon a new career, exacing increased nations, and entanging alliances with none, may not enter upon a new career, exacing increased wonder in the old world by the grander achievements hereafter to be made than any heretofore attained, by the peacetul and harmonious workings of our American institutions of self-government. All this is possible, if the hearts of the people be right. It is my earnest wish to see it. Fondly would I indulge my fancy in gazing on such a picture of the future. With what require may we not suppose the souries of our on such a picture of the future. With what rapture may we not suppose the spirits of our fathers would hall its opening scones from their mansion above! Such are my hopes, resting on such contingencies; but if, instead of this, the passions of the day shall continue to bear away, and prejudice shall rule the hour if a conaway, and prejudice shall rule the hour, if a con-flict of races shall arise, if ambition shall turn the scale; if the sword shall be thrown into the balance scale; if the sword shall be thrown into the balance against patriots m; if the embers of the late war shall be kept aglow until, with new fuel, they shall fame again, then our present gloom is but the shadow, the penumbra of that deeper and darker eclipse which is to totally obscors this hemisphere, and blight forever the anxious anticipations and expectations of markind. Then, hereafter, by some bard these anxious anticipations are

The star of hope shines brightly in the West; The hope of liberty the last, the best; That, too, has set upon her darkened shore. And hope and freedom light the earth no more, May we not all on this occasion, on this anniver-sary of the birthday of Washington, join in a fer-vent prayer to Heaven that the Great Ruler of events may avert from this land such a fall, such a fate, and such a requiem! (Great applause)—New York

From Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, February 23. - The Legislature has passed a resolution cordially endorsing the address of Mr. Stephens delivered yesterday, and orders it put on the journals of both Houses.

The Finance Committee appointed by the Convention, after a session of fifty-four days, and hearing sworn testimony, report that there is no evidence of fraud or corruption, or of the Improper use of the public money by any State official, from Governor Brown down to the lowest official agents, and report a full and complete acquittal of the late State administration. of every charge made against it.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The President's Veto and Speech. BALTIMORB, February 24 .- The Baltimore City

Council laid on the table to-day a resolution endorsing President Johnson's veto. The Baltimore American to-day disapproves the President's speech of the 22d, and says it was delivered to an audience made up mestly of Copperheads and returned Rebels, whose applause was to be expected.

-M'me. Demorest is preparing a case of American fashion patterns and designs for exhibition at the coming exposition in Paris. The competition of an American lady with French "artists" for excellence in fashions will be quite a novelty.

CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, February 24. The Senate is not in session to-day. House of Representatives.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message.

Mr. T. A. Plants (Ohio) took the floor, contending that slavery was the cause of the war.

THE VETO AND THE SPEECH.

Feeling in the South About the Mes-ange-Conservative Republican View of the President's Speech.

Our Southern exchanges are filled with laudations of the President's recent action. As a type of these we reproduce the following leader from the Petersburg (Va.) Index. It is probably from the pen of Roger A. Pryor:-

In vetoing the Freedmen's bill, Andrew Johnson has done the bravest deed in American

history.

The student of our political annals will at once contrast it in his mind with the two great vetoes of the Bank bills—the only acts of Executive conduct in our history which even approach it in genuine courage—the veto by Jackson on the loth of July, 1832, and that by Tyler on the 9th of September, 1841. A moment's consideration will show that there is no comparison in the converse of the respective acts. Not to speak of courage of the respective acts. Not to speak of the flercer passions of this hour, of the revolu-tionary tendencies of legislation, of the combination of religion and revenge, of philanthropy and fanaticism, of holiness and hate, which fight under the same banner of negro worship to carry the measure known as the Freedmen's Bureau bill, there are two circumstances which conspicuously distinguish President Johnson's position, and attest its unexampled gallantry.

The first is the numbers against him. The

The first is the numbers against him. The Bank bill that Jackson vetoed was passed in the House of Representatives by 106 to 84, and the Senate by 26 to 23. That which Tyler vetood passed the House by 125 to 94, and the Senate by 27 to 22. It required, nevertheless, all a Jackson's firmness and a Tyler's conscientiousness to brave a representative majority of 22 in a vote of 190 in one case, and a majority of 31 in a vote of 219 in the other.

Andrew Johnson has vetoed a bill about which the passions of this people are tenfold more excited, although the representative vote was

one hundred and thirty-six to thirty-three.

In Jackson's case the majority was but oneninth of the whole vote—in Tyler's one-seventh.

In Johnson's the majority is five-eighths of the
whole vote. He dares a vote, not of two-thirds,

but of four-fifths against him.

Let it never be forgetten that he is perilling this day, not only his party existence, but his life, to shield from a monstrous iniquity the Southern people, in a forum where no kindred voice is raised to defend us. And this suggests the second great point of superiority in the courses of the second great point of superiority in the courses of the second great point of superiority in the courses of the second great point of superiority in the courses of the second great point of superiority in the courses. age of this act.

age of this act.

Andrew Johnson is risking an impeachment.
The Jacobins have abundant power and abundant will to remove him from his office by an impeachment, and they have already threatened it.

Thank God! the breach is at last made fully, fairly, afficially. How it will end no mortal eye sees; but when the Southern people forcet the heroic man who thus "keeps the bridge" in their defense, may their right hand forget its cunning and their tongue cleave to the roof of their and their tongue cleave to the roof of their

P. S .- Since writing the above the telegraph brings us the welcome news that the patriotic and noble stand of the President has not been, as we feared it would be, fruitless. The Jaco-bins in the Senate have not been strong enough to overcome the President's veto. Perhaps the tide is at its flood, and the persecutions and proscriptions of Stevens and Sumner and Botts are at last to be brought to an end.

The Speech.

The following article is from the New York Evening Post of yesterday. Mr. William Collen. Bryant, the editor of the Post, was one of the vice-presidents of the meeting held in New York to sustain the President, and the Post is numbered among the ablest Republican newspapers of the conservative bent:-

When Mr. Seward ross last night in Cooper Insti-tute to detend the President, he did not know how greatly the President had just offended. In the angular, and in some respects unfortunate, speech which Mr Johnson made yesterday atternoon in

which Mr Johnson made yesterday atternoon in the White House grounds he struck right and lofe, and in his zeal to parry attacks which have unnecessarily rritated him, hi friends and foes industriminately, and even pave himself one or two knocks which will cause him, if we are not mistaken, more suffering than the worst blows of those whom no chooses to think his enemies.

It is a matter for regret that Mr. Johnson should so intailow his resentment to get the better of this judgment, as to forget, what Mr. Seward very truly observed just night, and what all judgmens men in Congress and in the country constantly bear in mind, that the difference between the President and certain leading Republicans is a question of methods for obtaining the same end, and so one of different ends. It is to excule for the President that those whom he singled out by name, for personal vitue cration, had It is no excuse for the President that takes whom he singled out by name, for personal vitueration, had already offended against him in a similar manner. When Mr. Sumner, recently, spoke in the Sena e of the President's policy as "whitewashine," he only shocked the country's sense of propriety thereby, and felt himself obliged, as quickly as possible to explain, and apologize for his rudeness; when Mr Stevens in the House used that foolist phrase about a British king losing his head, which appears to have so greatly and needlessly irritated Mr. Johnson, the whole country exclaimed against it as an indecency, and even Mr. Stevens must have left that he had

whole country exclaimed against it as an indecency, and even Mr. Stevens must have left that he had greatly injured his own cause by such words.

But the same senument of propriety and respect which was shocked by the intemperate words of Messrs. Sumner and Sievens is still more outraged by the uncal ed-for and offensive retort of Mr. John-on. We are not of those who hold it improper for the President to speak to the people; we were not offended at Mr. Lincoln's speeches, and shall not find tault with Mr. Johnson if he is moved to amounce or decend his policy in a speech. But to amounce or detend his 'policy in a speech. But the President of the United States ought not to descend into the pit; and instead of calling names, and indusing in personalities, he would have done well to imitate the noble patience with which Abraham Lincoln bore far bitterer gibes, far rader attacks, from the same men.

attacks, from the same men.

For the shocking and unseemly imputation Mr.
Johnson chose to bring against Messrs. Stevens,
Summer and others opposed to his policy, that
"their intention was to incite assassination." we
trust that he will make haste to apologize, non
herely to them, but to the country, which he has
most grievously insulted. Such words as he uttered
on that head would not be to crated in the hastiest
slump speech. They are too ill judged and impulsive for us to think or write patiently about them;
and we count it no slight majortune for the
nation that its chief majortate should have spoken
in this style.

We do not think the President wou'd himself care
to have the political sentiments of his yesterday's

to have the political sentiments of his yesterday's speech discussed. It will form no part of his record, for he must already wish that it had never been spoken. He said nothing new, nothing which he has not before declared. No one—not even Mr. Stevens—has doubted his desire to do right, as he saw the right. And we prefer, in discussing his policy, to take for its exponents his provious speeches and messages, in which he has talked more plainly and temperately, and displayed more completely his ideas and purposes on all parts of the question of reconstruction. Standing upon those expressions of himself, he occupied a strong position, to which the whole country was rapidly rallying; while such a petulant outbreat as that of yesterday can only repel sympathy and support.

ago had a falling out, and the young man sub-sequently married and lost three wives, while the lady married and lived with her hus fity-three years, raising a large family. The original couple revived their first love, were married, and are now living happily at Lynn, Susqueh-ana county, in this State.